

## THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN

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HONOLULU, H. T., OCT. 13, 1901

## SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW.

People of Honolulu again had the fact strikingly demonstrated yesterday morning that if they wish to obtain the news they must read The Republican. The steamer Peru arrived off port yesterday morning shortly after 1 o'clock and both of the morning papers sent representatives out to the steamer to obtain the Associated Press dispatches and files of the latest coast papers. The Advertiser of yesterday morning had the following concerning the yacht races in which all the people were so greatly interested:

The Columbia won three races all by narrow margins. The last race was won by the Columbia's time allowance of forty-three seconds. Such was the information obtained from the steamer Peru at an early hour this morning. No papers containing the account of any of the contests could be obtained.

Whatever may have been the difficulty of the Advertiser in securing papers containing news of the contests The Republican had no such experience. This paper appeared on the streets at the usual hour yesterday morning with a three-column account of the second and third races between the Columbia and Shamrock II and several columns of other interesting news of the world none of which was to be found in its slow-going contemporary.

Moral—if you don't read The Republican you don't get the news.

## LEPROSY AND LIVE FISH.

The Norwegian theory that the origin of leprosy is to be found in the effects of eating raw fish is to be again taken up and considered by the Leprosy Congress, which is shortly to meet. However lightly the theory has been regarded here and in certain quarters on the mainland, the experts of Norway and Sweden, and even of South America and Japan, have taken it as a matter worthy of the most profound consideration; while in England and Germany the most learned leprologist admit that there is in the theory a field for investigation.

And is there nothing plausible in it? From the time when Christ came down from the mountains and met a leper who cried "Unclean! unclean!" the world has vainly endeavored to discover the cause of leprosy, and a remedy for it. Both endeavors have failed. The world is acquainted with the bacilli of leprosy; it is acquainted with the progress and effect of this bacillus when introduced into the human system. That leprosy is, in a measure, contagious, has probably been proved. But that is all that is known.

Where there is effect there must be cause. In violently contagious diseases an epidemic is easily accounted for. The disease starts from something, however, and spreads. In bubonic plague, cholera, yellow fever and many other diseases the cause is usually fish. Leprosy cannot be traced to any such cause. It is pointed out that in many European cities, where fish abounds, there is no leprosy and never has been. In Turkey and both European and Asiatic Russia this history is repeated.

Then what causes leprosy? In the Hawaiian Islands a system of strict segregation has been maintained for many years. Since the Molokai settlement was started leprosy has decreased, which lends strength to the contention of the late Dr. Trousson and others that the disease is, in a measure, contagious; but only that. It explains nothing about the origin of leprosy. At the same time cases are constantly springing up in hitherto clean households and clean communities.

The Norwegians' conclusion that leprosy comes as the result of eating raw fish is as plausible as any other theory. The fishermen of Galilee were afflicted with the disease. In Norway and Sweden the people subsist largely upon fish and leprosy abounds in both States, but principally in Norway, which also has a longer shore line. The Chinese subsist largely upon fish and the products of the sea, and in Japan the same conditions obtain. Leprosy flourishes in both. Leprosy in South America and in Central America is

confined to cities near the sea. In Hawaii the conditions are well enough known to render comment unnecessary.

It would appear from the general aspect of the facts that the theory will merit all the attention the Leprosy Congress may feel disposed to give it.

## HIGHBINDER METHODS.

The Advertiser has had a great deal to say recently about "the lying Judge Humphreys." If Judge Humphreys is deserving of the title he has certainly had a good tutor in the Advertiser. In its edition of yesterday morning that paper says:

"As soon as it appeared that the Edmunds law made it impossible for the Territory to exercise any control of vice, the stockade was closed, the Governor of the Territory directing that this course be taken and the Territorial Sheriff acting in the premises."

That this statement is false the Advertiser well knows and it knew it to be false when it was penned. The Republican called attention to the violation of the Edmunds law through the maintenance of the stockade den of vice at Iwalei fully one year ago and demanded of the Territorial authorities that the law be enforced.

Again in February of this year The Republican called attention to the Edmunds law and appealed to the United States Marshal to enforce it. Nothing, however, was done.

Again, in April 9th of this year, Judge Estee of the United States Court, especially charged the United States Grand Jury to investigate the evils of Iwalei and particularly called the grand jury's attention to the Edmunds law, which was being daily violated under the supervision and care of the police and board of health. Every Territorial official knew then that the Edmunds law was in force in this Territory, yet neither the Governor nor the High Sheriff nor any one else in authority in the Territory made any attempt to close up the stockade at Iwalei. Finally, when an injunction against the place was issued by Judge Gear and it was closed under and by force of that injunction, the Governor made a pretense under direct instructions from Washington, of ordering the stockade closed. This fact is patent to every resident of this Territory, and no one knows it better than the Advertiser.

Not satisfied with this form of lying, the Advertiser speaks of Judge Humphreys as the "son of a professional carpet-bagger." Since Judge Humphreys is the son of the Confederate war Governor of Mississippi, the calling of his father a professional Southern carpetbagger is good. The family is one of the oldest in Mississippi. One uncle was a Brigadier General in the Confederate army and another was a Justice of the Supreme Court before the war. Calling his father a professional Southern carpetbagger would be like calling the Doles and Carters and Damons of Hawaii professional Hawaiian carpetbaggers.

But not content with false statements of this kind the Advertiser now attacks F. W. Hankey, the attorney who went to Washington for the thirty-seven of the Bar Association, and whose expenses Thurston and Kinney paid. It declares that Hankey made no brief of the evidence entrusted to him and let the case go practically by default. The Associated Press and the special dispatches from Washington relating to the Humphreys case show that Mr. Hankey was most active and energetic in presenting his poor case. Every one here knows F. W. Hankey, and the care with which he looks after his client's interests, will recognize this attack of the Advertiser as being in line with that of the mad dog which in its final throes turns and rends itself.

The fact is that the Devil's partner and his perjurer editor feel so chagrined over the failure of their attempt at assassination of character that they are now, like a pack of wolves, ready to turn and rend their former friends.

This is also shown by the methods lately pursued by that paper in its efforts at securing news and in securing subscribers. A short time ago it published a statement saying that two papers of this city were leaving papers at houses where they were never ordered and then sending around a collector with subscription bills. The Republican took occasion to investigate this charge and found that the only paper guilty of this conduct was the Advertiser itself.

Recognizing that its influence is fast waning it is now resorting to intimidation and threats to try to compel people to give it their patronage. Semi-public institutions, like the Y. M. C. A., are taboed in its news columns if perforce they see fit to give some job work to some other concern than the Gazette Company. Reporters are instructed not to publish anything concerning certain semi-public institutions for a certain period as a punishment for their temerity in taking job work to some other establishment, as though the gathering of news was to be guided by the ability to se-

crete commercial patronage for a job printing establishment.

Only a short time ago a member of one of the prominent business houses in the city gave a Republican reporter information about the erection of a new rice mill. The story was exclusively in The Republican and so chagrined was the waning Advertiser over being thus beaten that the next day it sent a reporter to the firm in question and practically threatened it for having the temerity to give the news to a Republican reporter without immediately sending word to the Advertiser. The same sort of tactics was attempted to be worked with the police when the Advertiser was so badly scooped by The Republican over the letter of Keoloha and the Wai-anae murder case the first of last month.

These are only a few of the many instances that might be mentioned showing how that disreputable and waning sheet is resorting to blackmail method to try to keep pace with its more enterprising neighbors.

A paper that will resort to such methods in order to try to compel people to give it patronage, and an owner and editor that will permit such methods to be pursued may well be expected to turn upon those who have been helping to try to pull its owner's chestnuts out of the fire, and berate them for having gotten their fingers burned.

Those members of the Thirty-seven, who under the Thurston-Kinney spell joined in the attack upon Judge Humphreys, must feel that they did a most serviceable act when they see how the Thurston organ is beginning its attack upon F. W. Hankey.

It is well for Dr. A. L. Winslow that he is called to account for his alleged crimes in the law-abiding Territory of Hawaii. In almost any other State or Territory of the Union a man accused of such offenses as Winslow is accused of would as certainly be lynched as that the sun will sink to the west after meridian today, and in many States hanging would give way to burning at the stake. Fortunately for the good name of this Territory the law will take its course even against so monstrous a crime as that one Winslow is accused of.

To the many transient readers of The Sunday Republican, greeting: You are missing a great treat by not having the daily Republican sent to your home or place of business so you can read it daily. It is the brightest, newest and best paper published in Honolulu.

As will be seen by a telegram taken from the Boston Herald and published in another column President Roosevelt is anxious to have Governor Dole of Hawaii end an unpleasant situation by handing in his resignation instead of waiting to be removed.

## In the Sanctum.

City Editor—Where was it Christ healed the leper?—in Capernaum, wasn't it?

Court Reporter—Search me; I wasn't on that detail.

## Not Room Enough in White House.

From the New York Herald.  
WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—President Roosevelt intends to move into the executive mansion a week from today, and orders have been given to put it in readiness for his occupancy. Large forces of men and women being now engaged in laying carpets and setting up furniture.

A problem which will give the President almost as much concern as the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, as soon as he enters the White House, is how he will be able to find room for the members of his personal household.

Mr. Roosevelt has six children, the eldest of whom is a young lady in her 18th year and the youngest a baby who has not yet seen two winters. With Mrs. Roosevelt the family numbers eight, and other members of the family will be a nurse, perhaps a governess, at least one maid and a housekeeper. This makes twelve in all.

Mr. Roosevelt has the largest family of children of any President who ever entered the White House, and is therefore confronted with a problem which none of his predecessors except Mr. Cleveland had to face.

In the Presidential residence there are only five sleeping apartments. Three of these are of goodly dimensions, while the others are not very large. In the White House is a large structure, more than half the interior space is devoted to public offices and reception rooms, and other Presidential apartments. Families have never had room to spare.

During his second term Mr. Cleveland was confronted with much the same difficulty that will require solution now. He then had three young children, and in addition to them and Mrs. Cleveland there were six women of the household including nurses, maids and others who had to be provided with sleeping accommodations.

In order to make room for all a store room in the basement was converted into an extra bedroom. This was not a satisfactory arrangement, but there was no alternative. On the ground floor is also a large billiard room which was not used during Mr. McKinley's administration. This apartment may be brought into requisition in the present emergency, although the new President is fond of billiards. In the basement at present are two small rooms in which the steward and the butler sleep.

## Two Poems on "Opportunity."

From the Kansas City Star.

Some time ago the Star printed John J. Ingalls' sonnet on "Opportunity" together with Edward Rowland Sill's poem on the same subject. Lately a number of requests have been made that the poems be reprinted. They form an interesting study when one considers the wide diversity in the temperaments and lives of the two men.

What Ingalls was is well known—a politician who played a conspicuous part in the nation's history—brilliant and incisive, a man of action.

Edward Rowland Sill died in 1887. His "Poet's Prayer" brought him somewhat into notice, but his work today is hardly known outside of a little circle of poetry lovers. He kept himself remote from the press of active life, working as an instructor and afterward as a professor of English. His poems appeared in the magazines and he often wrote for the Contributors' Club of the Atlantic. In the two poems which are given below are seen the point of view of the world man and the recluse. As a poet Sill will, of course, rank higher than Ingalls, who rarely turned his genius to verse. It is left to the reader to compare and decide on the treatment of the common theme: Master of human destinies am I? Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.

Cities and fields I walk: I penetrate forests and seas remote, and passing by Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late I knock, unbidden, once at every gate! If sleeping, wake! If feasting, rise before I turn away. It is the hour of fate. And they who follow me reach every state. Mortals desire, and conquer every foe. Save death: but those who doubt or hesitate. Condemned to failure, poverty and woe. Seek me in vain and uselessly implore: I answer not, and I return no more.

—John J. Ingalls.

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream: There spread a cloud of dust along a plain. And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged A furious battle, and men yelled, and swords Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's banner Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed in by foes. A craven hung along the battle's edge And thought: "Had I a sword of keener steel. That blue blade that the king's son bears—but this. He snapped and flung it from his hand, and, lowering, crept away and left the field. Then came the king's son, wounded, sore and weaponless, and saw the broken sword. Half buried in the dry and trodden sand. And ran and snatched it, and with battle shout. Lifted afresh, he hewed his enemy down. And saved a great cause that heroic day.

—Edward Rowland Sill.

## President Roosevelt's Tact.

From the New York World.  
Nothing could have been more politically wise and tactful in the circumstances than President Roosevelt's prompt invitation to Mr. McKinley's Cabinet to remain without a single change, and be his permanent advisers.

The story of President Arthur's Administration would appear to have been studied closely and to some purpose by our new President. Arthur made himself, after a decorous interval of three months, an entirely new Cabinet, dismissing all Garfield's advisers, with one exception—Robert Lincoln, as Secretary of War. It was true that he had no alternative. Blaine would not have stayed with him permanently, as Secretary of State, and he could hardly have asked him to do so. The situation was strained. Nevertheless, the failure of Arthur to be renominated for President was directly traceable to the faction feud which made it impracticable for him to retain Garfield's Cabinet. Blaine became his competitor for the nomination in 1884, and he rallied around him all those elements of the party which had been offended or hurt in any way by Arthur's succession to Garfield. The combination made Arthur's nomination impossible.

With every member of McKinley's Cabinet pledged to stay in his place to the end of Roosevelt's official term, it is obvious that the prime cause which prevented Arthur's nomination for President in 1884 cannot possibly operate against Roosevelt in 1896. If by that time he shall have decided, as in all human probability he will, to be considered as a candidate, there will be no member of McKinley's Cabinet to pose then, as Blaine did in 1884, as the heir and lieutenant of the murdered President.

## The Best Way to Honor McKinley's Memory.

From the New York Sun.

One of the most beneficent results of Mr. McKinley's Administration was the obliteration of sectional feelings, the actual restoration of a thorough consciousness of union, the solidarity of American patriotism. He was murdered not as a man, but as the representative of the nation and its Government. The history of McKinley should be remembered, as soon as he is committed to the earth. To his successor, called so suddenly and terribly to take up the burden, the support of general good will should be given. He comes to his task with a seriousness and high purpose known to all. Without self-seeking and in absolute devotion to the principles and memory of him who he enters upon his great duties. His patriotism, his earnestness, his high ideal of public life, the frank and manly chivalry of his nature, the respect for the sympathy and the co-operating effort of the American people. The best mark of respect and affection which can now be given to William McKinley is to make the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt the successful continuation of the dead President's work.

Honest criticism and opposition on the part of those who are conscientiously opposed to Republican policies are not only welcome but essential. For the honor of the American name and in testimony of public honor of William McKinley's violent end, let intemperate denunciation, calumny of the United States and of the President, the falsehoods and the passionate rhetoric of misrepresentation that inflame and mislead the ignorant and the persecuted be heard no more.

## Mr. Cortelyou's Remarkable Memory.

From the New York Times.

During the four and a half years that George Bruce Cortelyou served the late President McKinley, first as assistant private secretary and later as private secretary, he developed a remarkable trait of memory.

As assistant secretary it was part of Mr. Cortelyou's duty when the President was traveling to see the reporters from the various newspapers and to furnish them the particulars of the chief executive's plans and movements. Hundreds of reporters throughout the country thus became acquainted with Mr. Cortelyou, who not only remembered their faces in connection with the newspapers which they represented, but in the great majority of cases remembered the personal names of the interviewers themselves.

One day, when a surprised individual mentioned the fact to Mr. Cortelyou that he must be the owner of a remarkable memory, he said:

"Oh, I don't know; it seems to me one might as well do it right as otherwise." Which seemed to indicate that the late President's secretary does not realize that he has the remarkable memory which he really has.

## STORIES FROM KOOLAU ARE MOST REVOLTING

## GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST DR. WINSLOW NOT AIRED IN COURT.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth Secures Many Witnesses—Judge Wilcox Gives Stiff Penalties to Truants and Hoodlums.

The grave charges preferred against Dr. A. L. Winslow, a Board of Health physician, and Miss Mudge, a teacher at the Waihole school, by the parents of little eleven-year-old Rosie Lui, were not aired in the District Court yesterday morning.

When the case was called by Judge Wilcox, the prosecution announced their readiness to proceed. W. O. Smith, appearing for Miss Mudge also stated his willingness to go ahead with the case. Dr. Winslow failed to put in an appearance, and his attorneys, Andrews, Peters & Andrade, informed the court that their client was ill, and unable to attend. A continuance was therefore requested until Saturday, Oct. 19. This was agreed upon as the prosecution wished to have both defendants tried at the same time.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth states that he has secured evidence of a very damaging character against Dr. Winslow. During his visit to Koolau Friday the officer examined some twenty witnesses. He declares that he found five little girls ranging from the ages of 8 to 11 years who say that they have been ill-treated at the hands of the two defendants. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth further states that the story told by the children is most revolting, and of such nature as precludes it ever being made public. While Dr. Winslow and Miss Mudge are formally charged with assault and battery the prosecution declare that the full story will be brought to light, and charges sufficiently covering the case will be entered against the defendants.

The witnesses summoned to testify were ordered to report a week hence, and returned to their homes. Two additional warrants against Dr. Winslow charging him with assault and battery on two other Hawaiian girls at Koolau will be served. Judge Wilcox took occasion to again pay his respects to the growing epidemic of hoodlums in Honolulu. George Abey charged with assault and battery on a Japanese named Sakai, happened to also be the defendant in a case wherein malicious injury was charged. Sakai is a huckster. He alleged that he met Abey at Iwalei Friday night. Some words ensued regarding fares. The Japanese declared that Abey was under the influence of liquor, and in the melee endeavored to injure the Japanese. The huckster finally extricated himself from his assailant's restraint. Abey was arrested. He attempted to prove that he was not drunk when arrested. Testimony of the police showed that the defendant was in a very hilarious condition when brought to the station. Abey was fined \$25 and costs, and given a sound lecture by the court. Judge Wilcox announced that he intended to break up the amateur outlaws displayed by bullies about the streets at night. The court declared that he would increase the penalty if there was not a corresponding degree in this class of offenders before his tribunal.

A Porto Rican was sentenced to two months at hard labor at Oahu Prison for insulting the wife of Police Officer Ah On Friday evening. The Porto Rican insisted that he believed it the duty of every chivalrous citizen to extend an aloha to the fair sex if they were encountered on the streets of the city. The woman stated that she had been grabbed by the defendant and was obliged to scream for help.

A diminutive specimen of larcenist named Lazarus was arraigned upon the charge of making away with several bicycles. The little fellow was turned over to the tender mercies of his grandmother who was present, and the court mildly admonished the relative to treat the lad to a genuine slipper whipping.

Two lads charged with truancy were each given a year in reform school. Hakuoie and Ah Him were each fined \$6 for indulging in an affray. Kalahookahi was assessed the modest sum of \$2 as a penalty for disturbing the quiet of the night in the class precincts of Kakaako.

Wadatani, a Japanese hack-driver, was arrested at the noon hour yesterday on the charge of furious and heedless driving. He ran into a Chinaman, Lum Ngai by name, on King street near Nuuanu, and did not stop to inquire into the injury he had done.

## Prohibition in Tutuila.

From Success.  
Lieut. Tilly, United States Navy, Governor of the province of Tutuila, by excluding intoxicants from the island has performed a service that will be of everlasting benefit to the natives. Nothing else has so greatly dwarfed the commercial and industrial growth of the South Pacific Islands as the promiscuous introduction of spirituous liquors by irresponsible people. These islands are wonderfully productive, and the natives would as readily learn of the advantage of tilling the soil as of the horrifying effects of drunkenness if the foreigners would make it their purpose to so deal with them. Lieut. Tilly deserves the thanks of his countrymen for taking this important step in the development of those of the Samoan Islands that belong to the United States, and time will prove his wisdom in the progress the natives will make when freed from the demoralizing influence of rum.

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